MANY LIVES SAVED IN THE ASYLUM BY THE NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL ON HIS THE SERVIAN CABINET RESIGNS IN IT APPEARS AT LAST, BUT IN AN NAVAL INSTEAD OF MILITARY POLICE PRO-THE NURSES' COOLNESS.

MARCHED THROUGH A BLAZING CORRIDOR

TO SAFETY-DR. MACDONALD SAYS IT

WAS MAGNIFICENT-THE ISLAND'S ELECTRIC PLANT DESTROYED

-DAMAGE ABOUT \$25,000.

The electric plant which furnishes light for the Manhattan State Asylum for the Insane Ward's Island, together with the other insitutions there, was totally destroyed by fire last night soon after 7 o'clock. The damage exceed \$25,000. The electric plant is in basement of the female branch of the asylum and immediately over the flames one hun-Ared of the most violent maniacs were confined. In the other end of the building 250 were in danger. Fortunately all were removed to a place of safety and the loss is altogether to property, human life being spared.

The female branch is a building of brick and wood, 40 feet high, and 75 feet by 100 feet in area. The lower fourteen feet of the building is made of brick, and the balance of wood. f Engineer Carroll was alone in the south end of the basement last night, where were the two dynamos and boilers, when the fire broke out Poorly insulated and crossed wires are supposed to have started the blaze. Carroll nediately ga to the alarm, and Dr. MacDonald, who is responsible for the safety of the patients, called the twenty female nurses and quietly told them what was the matter.

"We must transfer the patients from Wards 1 and 2 in the south end of the building to the other wards," said Dr. Macdonaid. "The most violent patients are over there, so be very care-

There was no need for this caution, as it happened, for the nurses were equal to the emergency. The wards where the one hundred or violent patients were confined are connected with the other wards by a hallway fifteen feet wide and running the entire length of the building. The patients had heard the shouts of the men at work on the fire below, and were shricking so much when the nurses began to move them that it was feared a panic was inevi-By rare tact, aided by their familiarity with the hallucinations of the worst cases, the nurses did their work successfully.

You are going to a nicer place," they told the patients, and childlike they filed out in a row, prepared to march. The signal to go ahead was given and the lunatics started peaceably enough. But halfway down the hall flames shot out from the wainscoting and the nurses trembled as the

new danger appeared. "Will they realize what the trouble is?" one of them asked. As she did so the danger was averted by two of the worst cases grabbing hold of each other and pointing to the flames crying out, "Oh, isn't it lovely? They have prepared it for us." The others took this view of it and with many compliments to the nurses for giving them "such nice fireworks," all marched through the hall and were lodged in the other wards secure from the fire.

While the transfer of the maniacs was in prog ress the male nurses were battling with the ress the maje hyrses were battling with the flames. Policeman McCarthy, of the East One-hundred-and-fourth-st. station, who is permanently stationed on the island, ran to the male separtment, an eighth of a mile away, when the alarm was sounded, and rounded up the twenty male nurses, who make up the fire department of the institution. They got out old Engine No. 22, discarded by the city Fire Department, and in a short time had streams playing on the fire.

afterward brought Engine No. 53. Within the hour the city ferryboat Brennan, from East One-hundred-and-twenty-sixth-st., also brought Engine Company No. 16 and Hook and Ladder Company No. 7. but the services of the city companies and the police were not needed, as the island firemen already had the flames under control. The police and firemen remained long enough to make sure that all was safe, and then they returned to the city.

Dr. McDonald is enthusiastic in his praise of the conduct of his assistants, male and female.

the conduct of his assistants, male and female.
"The men fought the fire like trained firemen,"
he said last night, "and no amount of praise is
adequate for the heroism of the brave female adequate for the herosm of the brave tenane nurses. They were as cool and collected as if in a ballroom. The strain, while it lasted, was something awful. We all realized the tremendous consequences that would follow any false move. Once started, a panic among the patients would have had frightful consequences. Thank

SEARCH FOR NEGRO ABDUCTORS.

ARMED MEN IN THE CATSKILLS PURSUE THE

MONDORES. WHO STOLE KATE CLUM.

Grand Gorge, N. Y., Oct. 19 (Special).-There is no abatement of the excitement over the abduction of Kate Clum, the seventeen-year-old daughter of Henry Clum, a farmer, of this place, who was stolen from her home last Thursday night by four negroes-Henry, Frank, Annie and Mary Mondore All last night and to-day a party of men, headed by Deputy-Sheriff Eugene Griffin, of Stamford. has been searching for the negroes. They espe cially desire to capture Henry Mondore, the negrewhom Kate Clum, while stupefied with drugs, mar-ried at Haverstraw last Friday afternoon. The Rev. A. L. Freeman, a white clergyman, performed the ceremony. Warrants for the arrest of the negroes were issued last night by Squire G. G. Baker, of Grand Gorge, charging them with abduction. A more serious charge will be brought against Henry Mondore. His accomplice will be charged with perjury for swearing that Kate Clum was over eighteen years old when she was married. An armed posse has scoured the mountains and the surrounding country for miles. Lanterns gieamed in the darkness last night as they moved lither and thither on the mountainside. About midnight they surrounded the cabin of the Mondores. "Open the door!" shouted Deputy-Sheriff Griffin, knocking with the butt of his revolver. Behind him crowded his followers, guns in hand. Soon the door was opened. Elight negroes, armed with guns and revolvers, stood about the room in threatening attitudes. Quickly the posse ranged the negroes in line. The house was searched, but none of the persons wanted was found. The searchers went out again and the negroes from the house followed them. Defiant voices warned them that they might not live to see Grand Gorge again.

The destination of the posse to-night is Hunters-Baker, of Grand Gorge, charging them with abdu-

them that they might not not use as again.

The destination of the posse to-night is Huntersfield, a small mountain settlement in Greene County, which is peopled aimost entirely by negroes.

All of the negroes are in sympatuy with the Mondores. They declare that if the Sheriff and his
followers capture the Mondores they will liberate
followers capture the Mondores they will liberate
them if it takes murder to accomplish their purhem if it takes murder to accomplish their purbose. Henry Clum, father of Kate Clum, is in constant fear of death. The Mondores have sworn to
kill him. He is afraid they will ambush him on
the mountain.

the mountain.

Charles L. Andrews, counsel for Mr. Clum, has Charles L. Andrews, counsel for Mr. Clum, has attred a suit to annul the marriage of his daughter. The search for the negroes will be kept up tell they are captured. One hundred men here have signed an agreement to see that justice is meted out to the Mondores.

ARMOR PLATE BOARD IN BIRMINGHAM. Birmingham, Ala., Oct. 19.—The Armor Plate Board, which is inspecting sites proposed for a fernment factory, spent a busy day here. This morning a special train on the Southern Railway took the Board and the local committee to the Brazil and Flossburg coal mines and the North Birmingham and city furnaces. This afternoon the Board held a session, at which local experts in the manufacture of iron and steel gave informa-tion. The Board left this city to-night for Shef-field.

THE SULPHUR BATHS, AVON SPRINGS, N. noted for the rapid cure of rheumatism.
Address, THE SANITARIUM.—Advt.

RIG FIRE ON WARD'S ISLAND BLANCO SAILS FOR HAVANA. MILAN AGAIN IN BELGRADE. VAN WYCK'S LETTER OUT.

WAY TO CUBA.

CAUSE OF SAGASTA'S ILLNESS-RELEASE OF A NUMBER OF PRISONERS ORDERED BY WEYLER.

Madrid, Oct. 19 .- A dispatch from Cerunna says that Marshal Blanco, the newly appointed Governor-General of Cuba, sailed for Havana

The official dispatches reporting the departure of fillbustering vessels from New-York City and Jacksonville, Fla., have made an unpleasant impression here.

The Cabinet meeting has been postponed, owing to the illness of the Premier, Senor Sagasta. According to the present indications, Senor Silvela, the leader of the Dissident Conservatives, will become the leader of the Conservative

The "Heraldo" of this city says that widespread disagreement exists among the Cuban Autonomists.

Havana, Oct. 19 .- General Weyler has ordered the release from the Isle of Pines, the Spanish penal settlement off the coast of Cuba, of eleven prisoners who were, it was alleged, concerned in the uprising which resulted in the imprisonment of Señorita Evangelina Cossio y Cisneros, who recently escaped from the Cassa Recojidas in this city and who is now in New-York. release of Abram Sosa, Juan Esperto Torres, Jose Bestard Godoy and seventeen other politi-cal prisoners has also been ordered by General Weyler.

Havana, Oct. 19.-The Spanish General, Jim-

Havana. Oct. 19.—The Spanish General, Jiminez Castellanos, accompanied by his son, Lieutenant Adelfo Castellanes, Captain Pedro Agullar, his aides-de-camp, also twenty-nine other officers and seventy sick soldiers, have arrived here from Puerto Principe.

Three additional survivors of the wreck of the coasting steamer Triton, which went ashore between Dominica and Mariel, on the north coast of the Province of Pinar del Rio, on Saturday morning last, have arrived here. The scene among the men, women and children when the steamer went ashore, the survivors state, was terrible. When the Triton foundered there were 230 persons, passengers and crew, aboard of her, but so far only forty-nine of this number have been heard from.

EQUIPMENTS PURCHASED IN ST. LOUIS. THREE AGENTS OF THE INSURGENTS SAID TO HAVE PROCURED \$225,000 WORTH OF

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

St. Louis, Oct. 12.-Three Cuban patriots direct from the island have been in St. Louis for fourteen days procuring ammunition for their compatriots. Their work is at last completed, and they started to-day for Cuba. One of them is authority for the statement that during their stay they have purchased and forwarded to a Texas port \$22,000 worth of cartridges, dynamite, rifles, pistols and saddles for the insurgent army. Two expeditions conveying these supplies will sail to-night from a Texas port, and in the Caribbean Sea will meet two other expeditions which set sall from New-

ork on Sunday night. The Cuban agents are Colonel George Johnston of the staff of General Carlos Roloff; Colonel Ed-uard Betancourt and Captain H. A. Smith. During their stay in St. Louis they have been at private houses. Colonel Johnston in an interview said:
"I left Santiago de Cuba in the latter part of

September. Our mission has been to buy supplies or the Department of the East. Owing to antine we could do nothing at Key West, and came to St. Louis. We have accompashed our mission here by the purchase of \$225,000 worth of ammuni-

and half the electric lights in the island goots are in preparation for such an emergency a lot of kerosene lamps are kept attached to the walls and these the nurses lighted.

Engine Company No. 35 and Police Captain Creedon, with fifty-two policemen from the East One-hundred-and-systeenth-st. terry, and the Fidelity from the same ferry soon afterward brought Engine No. 53. Within the lour the city ferryboat Brennan, from East me-hundred-and-twenty-sixth-st., also brought ingine Company No. 18 and Hook and I manifes and the police is signed to manife and the service of the went and the same ferry soon afterward brought Engine No. 53. Within the lour the city ferryboat Brennan, from East me-hundred-and-twenty-sixth-st., also brought ingine Company No. 18 and Hook and I manifes and the police is signed to the service of t

lute freedom. It is a waste of time for the United State to deal with Spain relative to granting autonomy or anything else short of absolute freedom. What we want of the United States is the granting of beligerent rights. With that, in less than seventy-two hours, we would have out of the various ports of the United States forty-two vessels flying the Cuban flag.

"Before the American Congress meets again there will be events that we hope will compel Congress to recognize us. We have been on the defensive hereofore. Now we are on the offensive. We begin to retaillate. The armies of the East and West are about to consolidate. They will shortly attack Matanzas. Possibly Havana will be assailed. We are about to show Congress that we mean business, if we have not shown it heretofore. With belligerent rights, the island will be free before December 21 of this year. Without recognition we shall still be free before March of next year."

ENGLAND MAY HAVE SOMETHING TO SAY. London, Oct. 20.-"The Daily Chronicle" this morning, commenting on the death in Cuba last week of W. Hughes, correspondent of "Black and Week of W. Hugnes, correspondent of Balek and White," of London, who is said to have starved to death in the streets of Havana, after having been maltreated and robbed by a party of Spanish guerillas, says: "If the story of his death is true, fresh execration of Spanish action will arise, and the British Government may have something to

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL MAY BE ALLIES. London, Oct. 19 .- A dispatch from Madrid says that there is much discussion at the Spanish capital on the subject of the alliance between Spain and Portugal which is reported to be in process of negotiation. The Portuguese Minister of Marine, who is now in Madrid, has expressed the belief that such an alliance may be accomplished at any

A RELIC OF FARRAGUTS FLAGSHIP.

THE FIGUREHEAD OF THE HARTFORD RECEIVED IN CONNECTICUT'S CAPITOL.

Hartford, Conn., Oct. 19.-The figurehead old flagship Hartford, presented to the city of Hart-ford by the United States Navy Department, was placed in the Capitol to-day. High honor was paid to the old craft and to Admiral Farragut. relic was escorted through the streets on a handsomely decorated float to the Capitol, where impressive exercises were held. The city is in gala attire, public and private buildings being festooned with flags and bunting. The formal presentation of the figurehead to the city was made by Captali Casper Goodrich, U. S. N. The orator of the day was United States Senator Joseph R. Hawley, The poem, "The Hay Fight," was recited by Joseph L. Barbour, and the exercises closed with the sing-ing of "America."

NEW PLAN FOR EXPERT TESTIMONY.

DOCTORS AND JUDGES SAY IT OUGHT TO BE FURNISHED BY UNBIASSED COMMISSIONS.

Buffalo, Oct. 19.-About one hundred physicians attended the opening of the thirtieth annual con-vention of the Medical Association of Central Newvention of the Medical Association of Central New-York. The discussion of the greatest general in-terest was on the question of "The Value of Ex-pert Testimony in Medico-Legal Cases." Dr. A. W. Henckel, of Rochester, who was one of the experts for the defence in the Benham trial, presented the for the defence in the Hennam trial, presented the argument from the physician's point of view. He decried the employment of experts by either side of a case, and advised legislation providing for a commission of experts to be appointed by the State or the Court at a fixed compensation. He also in-stanced the ridiculousness of the conflicting testi-

Tracy C. Becker, a lawyer, presented the argument from a legal point of view, and read opintons from many Judges of the Supreme Court of this State. All the Judges admitted the necessity of expert testimony, but agreed that the present system of obtaining it made it worse than value-

The report of the Committee on Remedial Legis-lation in regard to expert testimony was in favor of a change of the statutes to require all medical testimony to be brought in by a commission to ex-amine the subject and the matters to be brought ato the jury in the trial, the medical experts being appointed by the Court as referees, and are to be paid by the county, without being allowed to re-ceive fees from either the defence or the prosecu-tion.

CONSEQUENCE.

ONE HUNDRED OF THE WORST MANIACS CABINET MEETING POSTPONED IN MADRID BE- FIRST VISIT OF THE FORMER KING TO THE CAPITAL SINCE HIS ABDICATION, IN 1889 -DR. WLADAN GEORGEVITCH SUM-

> MONED BY KING ALEX-ANDER TO FORM A NEW MINISTRY.

Belgrade, Oct. 19.-King Alexander of Servia, accompanied by his father, ex-King Milan, has arrived here. This is the first visit of ex-King Milan to the Servian capital since his abdication in 1889

The Cabinet has resigned, presumably on ac-Alexander has accepted the resignation of the Ministers, and Dr. Wladan Georgevitch, Serviar Ministers at Constantinople, has been entrusted by the King with the task of forming a Cabinet. It is expected that several days will elapse be-fore he completes his selections Dr. Georgevitch (also written Georgevics) is taking the waters

The return of ex-King Milan to Belgrade may be partly due to the fact that the discredited monarch has recently inherited many millions of florins, th fortune of the late Baron Balch, heir of Michael III of Servia, uncle of Milan, who was assassinated in 1868, and who was Milan's predecessor on the Milan is probably the throne of Servia. profligate of all the European royalties, and has been classed us the greatest spendthrift in Europe. He is said to have owed 10,000,000 francs when he was compelled to resign the throne of Servia in money from everybody within his reach while selling crosses and stars to anybody willing to chase them. The palace at Belgrade under King Milan was looked upon as being nothing more than mblers' resort and a meeting-place for women The King on one occasion brought a whole com there in festive style for a time, and on another the chorus of a Vienna opera company.

His wife, Queen Natalic, had put up with a great but the advent of the Vienna chorus girls was more than she could endure, and she caused so much trouble that His Majesty eventually caused her to be expelled from Servia, and this action on his part had a great deal to do with bringing about his own forced abdication. For this he was paid a large sum of money, and he promptly proceeded to Paris, Nice and London, where he gambled and enjoyed himself to the utmost limit. In Parls the ex-King was expelled from a club for cheating at eards, and he made himself more notorious by lav-ishing money on a dancer well known to the gay

When Milan's money was gone his course of dissipation received a check, and, in his efforts to secure further funds he threatened to return to Servia. The mere suggestion ratised such a storm at Beigrade that king Alexander was compelled to raise a sum of money sufficient to bribe his father to stay away from Servia. By similar means the ex-King has succeeded in procuring large sums in other querters, and through these practices he has succeeded in enjoying life in his peculiar way in the greenrooms and gambling deur of every part of Europe. When he inherited the fortune of the late Baron Baich it was intimated that he would surely enter on another period of extravagance and dissipation, but he seems to have decided to take a hand in the politics of Servia for a change.

King Alexander of Servia, who was born August it, 18%, was proclaimed King by his father on the latter's abdication, March 6, 1852, the country remaining under a regency until Alexander should attain his majority, eighteen years of sge. But on April 13, 1833, when he was seventeen years old, Alexander took the royal authority into his own hands, and from that time on, it may be said, he has been searching all over Europe for a wife. If reports are to be believed, Alexander is a worthy son of Midah. At seventeen he was beared and generally precoclous beyond precedent. Rumor has it that the own shared the father's gay life in sipation received a check, and, in his efforts to se

Paris.

At various time King Alexander has been reported as either engaged or upon the point of being engaged to a number of the princesses of Europe, but each report has been in turn deuled and no princess has yet been found willing to accept the throne of Servia. The Princess Shylle of Hesse-Cassel, the Princess Helen of Montenegro, and the Princess Marie of Greece are among those who have recently been mentioned as having been selected by Alexander to grace his throne.

LARGE RECEIPTS FROM CUSTOMS.

YESTERDAY'S FIGURES NEARLY DOUBLE THOSE FOR THE CORRESPONDING DAT LAST YEAR.

Treasury Department to the fact that to-day's reelute from customs were \$681,423, which is considerably in excess of those on any previous day since the new Tariff act went into effect. As com-pared with the corresponding day last year, this is an increase of \$318,300, or about 88 per cent.

NEW-JERSEY'S VOTE CANVASSED.

A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE RACING ELEMENT HOLDS THAT THE RETURNING BOARDS IM-PROPERLY REJECTED BALLOTS AGAINST

THE ANTI-GAMBLING AMENDMENT.

assers this afternoon canvassed the returns of the recent election, and found that the anti-gambling endment to the constitution had been carried by 802 votes, and the ad interim amendment by 7.426, and that the Woman's Suffrage amendment was defeated by 10,050. The returns also showed 961 rejected ballots.

William D. Edwards, of Jersey City, appeared bethe Board and raised the point that the rejected ballots had been improperly thrown out by the various Election Boards, and that if they had been counted the anti-gambling amendment would have been defeated. His point was that the ballots had been rejected under the general election law. which provides that ballots can only be marked with a pen and black ink, or with a black pencil. was held, provides for the marking of ballots with a pencil, and says nothing about color. For this reason, the rejected ballots should have been countreason, the rejected ballots should have been counted. He wanted the State Canvassing Board to send
the returns back to the County Boards for correction. This proposition was rejected, and the two
amendments were declared carried.

Mr. Edwards wants to consult with his clients
before proceeding further in the matter, and Governor Griggs consented to withhold until Monday
the proclamation making the two amendments a
part of the constitution. Mr. Edwards is understood to represent the racetrack men.

RAMON TORRE ARRESTED.

Chicago, Oct. 19 .- Ramon Torre, former secretary to the Spanish Consul in Chicago, who suddenly left here some time ago and whose departure his wife that he had taken \$2,000 of their savings and abandoned her, was arrested to-day on information furnished by his wife. Torre recently formation furnished by his wife. Torre recently returned to Chicago and has been doing translating and similar work in an office in the Auditorium. He denies that he took any money when he left Chicago, and returned, he said, under an agreement to support his wife. Torre was formerly connected with a school of languages in the Auditorium, and moved in good society. He was married in California, his wife being an inmate of a convent at that time.

REUNION OF THE 128TH REGIMENT. Poughkeepsle, N. Y., Oct. 19.-The survivors of the 12th New-York Volunteers held their annual reunion at Matteawan to-day. This regiment was recruited in Dutchess and Columbia counties, and went to the war one thousand strong. It returned with four hundred men. There were about one hundred survivors at the reunion to-day. The day was made a general holiday in the village, and there was a parade, participated in by the regimental association. Howland Grand Army Post and civic organizations. A feature of the parade was a division of the Daughters of Veterans, wearing white dresses, with red and blue trimmings. There was a dinner at noon, after which the following officers were elected: President, J. H. Hagar, vice-president, Golonel Johnson L. De Peyster; second vice-president, G. W. Minkler; secretary, Emory Cole; chapjain, the Rev. D. H. Hannaburgh; surgeon, Dr. J. Andrus, All the officers live in Tivoli, where the extreunion will be held. hundred survivors at the reunion to-day. The day

Denver, Col., Oct. 19.-The flooded mines of Leadville will not be pumped out as long as silver remains at the present low price. In addition to \$50,000 contributed for the purpose of unwatering the mines, \$25,000 more is needed, and it is impossible to secure is.

ABRIDGED FORM.

PERFUNCTORY STATEMENT OF THE ISSUES OF THE CAMPAIGN BY THE TAMMANY HALL CANDIDATE-SURPRISE AT THE DE-

LAY IN THE APPEARANCE OF THE DOCUMENT

The directors of Judge Van Wyck's campaign got up sufficient courage to send out their candidate's letter accepting the Tammany-Me-Laughlin nomination for Mayor last evening. Now that it is published, people who read it will wonder why it was so long delayed. The only reason that was referred to among the Judge's count of the return of the former king. King friends last night was that it required considerable time and ingenuity to cut it down from its dimensions as first laid out by its framers to its present state, which is less than half the original size. Such a perfunctory statement of the Tammany view of the campaign need hardly have taken half a dozen corporation Wigwam lawyers several weeks to build up and then reduce.

THE LETTER. The letter is as follows:

The Hon. Almet F. Jenks, Chairman; John C. Sheehan, Bernard J. York, Dr. John R. Feeny, James McCartney and John H. Sutphen, Com-

Gentlemen: In response to your official notifica-

tion of the action of the Democratic City Conven-tion in selecting me as its candidate for the office of Mayor of the Greater New-York, I now formally accept the nomination DUTY BEFORE THE MAYOR. duty before the first Mayor of the city of New-York, as it is to be after the beginning of the coming year, is of a magnitude too vast to be undertaken without misgivings by any man of

mind enough to comprehend the problems it in-While it is to be the second city in the world in population, it is to be, at the very outset, the first-by far the first-in point of the strictly municipal powers to be exercised by its local gov-To approach the task in any other spirit than

that of American liberty, coupled with a realizing sense of the cosmopolitan character of the population to be served, would, in my judgment, be to

err fundamentally
The temper of mind which befits the villager or the inhabitant of towns in which there is but one type of citizenship to deal with, is little fitted for the work before us. At all events, should the peo-ple repose their confidence in me, I will endeavor to act with that largeness of view which considers

DEPENDENT UPON THE HONESTY OF OF FICIALS.

A successful administration of the affairs of this nunicipality must depend, in great measure, upor the honesty and efficiency of the officials appointed by the Mayor. In this regard I shall, if elected, partments, for such intelligent and honest supervision and direction as will secure to the public not only a wise and efficient service, but as well the return to them of a dollar's worth for every dollar

of affairs, there should be a government responsible and responsive to the people. It should be honest, efficient and liberal. It should be guided by sound political principles, securing a more persuch conditions as have imposed upon us the factious, discordant and demoralizing administra-tion from the misdeeds and negligences of which all elements of our citizenship have suffered.

TABLE OF EXPENDITURES. In the territory hereafter to be known as the Boroughs of Manhattan and of the Bronx the verage annual expenditure for the slx years of

to \$42,419,942, an average annual excess of \$9,492,918, to which it was goingor a total excess in three years of \$28,26,054. In addition to this the net funded debt has increased, during a period of less than three years, from \$105,777,834.62 on January 1, 1895, to \$129,094,496.28 on October 1, 1897, an increase of \$23,316,641.66, mak-

ing a total of increased expenditure and debt of HE APPLIES IT TO BROOKLYN

What is here said of the present city of New-York applies, I am persuaded, in considerable measure, to Brooklyn. There also the taxpayer has had reason for serious complaint. Within the last four years taxes have been heavily increased, the cost of most of the Departments has been largely up to the constitutional limit, but has been post-

To permit a continuance of the disregard thus the support of the government would obviously be to give to confiscation a practical sanction. The metropolis is not to be made presperous by any

its real estate. The results here exhibited furnish on most costly object lessons ever taught a com-munity as to the wasteful character of a government permitted to whiri incoherently with the whims of its several officials, as contrasted with the economy enforced by the organized vigilance and definite policy of responsible government con trolling all the expenditures of its subordinate de-

AS TO THE STREETS.

Coupled with the extravagance and waste against which our citizens have protested, there has been an utter disregard of the rights and convenience of the people, the most scandalous example of which is to be found in the present shocking condition of our streets and thoroughfares. There can be no justification for such a complete surrender of our roadbeds to corporations and contractors. Understanding the presecution of necessary and useful doubtedly the prosecution of necessary and useful improvements requires occasional disturbance of ome part of the pavement of our streets, and sometimes a partial interference with the move ents of traffic. It needs, however, but ordinary care and supervision in the consideration of demands made in this direction to so arrange that no

mands made in this direction to so arrange that no single locality may be unduly disturbed, and that all the discomforts and inconveniences of the situation shall not fall upon the clitzen to the profit and advantage of the contractor.

While a proper opportunity must always be given for the prosecution of public work, and while no tennecessary delay should be permitted in its completion, this does not mean that entire streets and avenues are to be delivered over to the exclusive use of public and private contractors; that for miles the stores and shops in the most prominent of our thoroughfares are to be practically shut out from business; that our clitzens are to be denied any but the most difficult access to their homes; that in some cases traffic between the various points of our city be made impossible, and in all cases difficult and dangerous; and that the health of the entire community should be imperilled and injuriously affected by open trenches, wherever the people may turn.

Such a condition of the streets as we are now compelled to endure may result from gross inefficiency. It can be attributed to only one other cause, and that is gross corruption. It should be treated as a criminal disregard of the public comfort and safety, and any administration responsible therefor must stand discredited before the community.

THE LEGISLATURE AND HOME RULE.

THE LEGISLATURE AND HOME RULE. The flagrant violations of the principle of hom rule by the Republican majorities in recent Legislatures have challenged the attention and excited the indignation of our citizens. The usurpation of the rights of our municipality and its people has become such an intolerable wrong that it cannot be too strongly rebuked. A cosmopolitan constituency, exceeding the population of the United States at the time of the adoption of the Federal Constitution, should not be required to protest against such interference with its purely domestic concerns as attempts to dictate even its harmless customs, habits and pursuits. latures have challenged the attention and exciteattempts to dictate even as a stand pursuits.

And yet, again and again we have been subject to legislation conceived either in ignorance of or contempt for the wishes and sentiments of our people, and enacted as a revenge upon our polities or an assault upon our revenues.

THE RAINES LIQUOR LAW. the Raines Liquor Law we have an example of a class of legislation utterly without public sancA GUNBOAT FOR THE YUKON.

San Francisco, Oct. 19 (Special).-Naval men here are much interested in a proposed scheme to put the Navy in charge policing the Yukon instead of the Army. Senator Perkins and Congressman Hillborn will ask for speedy tion on an urgency appropriation of \$75,000 for boats and equipment of men to operate on the Yukon next season. Secretary Long, it is said, will incorporate the main features of this plan in his next report. The Secretary is now having plans prepared for a flat-bottomed, sternwheel gunboat of 275 tons burden and a speed of twelve knots, as well as specifications for Arctic outfits for the marines and sailors necessary to man the craft and the stations to be placed along the valley. The ship will be 125 feet long and 28 feet beam, with tubular boilers and high-pressure engines. Unlike ordinary river craft, she will be housed in completely. with quarters for the men on the main deck, as well as on the cabin floor. She will be armed with three-pounder swivel guns and Gatlings. There will be three launches of light draught and several smaller boats.

The plan is to establish three stations, with Minook and Circle City at the extremes. At each would be placed a launch, with twenty marines and five bluejackets, while fifteen marines and twenty-five sailors would make up the crew of the gunboat. Regular posts would be established at points selected and dog teams kept there, so that a winter patrol could be main-

tained by the use of sledges. Senator Perkins, in talking of the scheme, said: "It is necessary that some show of power be made in Alaska, and I think of nothing better be made in Alaska, and I think of nothing better than to give the work to the Navy. It will be practically all water travel, and naval forces are better able to andle boats and themselves while afloat. To send an infantry force to some one point would be like putting a regiment in Idaho to watch Arizona Indians. A steamer will be necessary to patrol. In fact, I think we should have a steamer on the Copper River as well."

RHODE ISLAND ELECTS A BISHOP.

THE REV. WILLIAM N. M'VICKAR, OF PHILADEL PHIA. CHOSEN AS COADJUTOR TO BISHOP CLARK.

Providence, Oct. 19.-The special convention of Rhode Island Episcopalians, called for the purpose of electing a coadjutor to assist the venerable Bishop Thomas March Clark, was held to-day in the Church of the Redeemer. The Rev. Dr. Danlel Hershaw was chosen president. Judge John H. Stiness read a communication from Bishop Clark, stating that his request for a coadjutor was made at a time when he was beset by physical infirmities and he felt unable to perform any Now, however, he was considerably improved in health and he wished to reserve e privilege of performing special services of par-ular interest to himself, but which would in no ty conflict with the performance of regular ser-es by the coadjutor.

vices by the coadjutor.

The chairman of the committee appointed at the last convention to inform the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer of his election reported that Dr. Greer had declined. Then the nomination of candidates for the coadjutorship began. These nominations were made: The Rev. Dr. Hodges, Cambridge, Mass., the Rev. Charles H. Brent, Boston, the Rev. Dr. Alexander McCay, Washington; the Rev. Dr. William D. Bodine, Philadelphia, Balloting began at 2.30 p.m. The first ballot resulted in no choice.

The Rev. William N. McVickar, of Philadelphia, was elected Bishop-Coadjutor on the fifth ballot.

LIVES SAVED AT THE COST OF A HORSE.

A FIRE-ENGINE DRIVER TAKES A CHANCE TO PREVENT A COLLISION WITH A HOOK AND LADDER.

A disastrous collision between Engine Company No. 21 and Hook and Ladder Company No. 2, of the Fire Department, was narrowly averted night at Second-ave, and Forty-seventh-st. Democratic administration from 1889 to 1894, in- As it was the horse attached to the engine was instantly killed by contact with an elevated railroad penditure for the three years of Republican reform | pillar, and the engine was so inistration, from 18% to 18%, inclusive, amounts unserviceable at the small tenement-house fire

Second-ave, as it approaches Forty-seventh-st. is a heavy down grade. Engine Company No. 21 was going north at full speed a few minutes after the alarm which had called it out had been sounded, when the driver, George Fox, heard the clanging of the gong or the hook and ladder truck as it came along Forty-seventh-st, from Lexington-ave, A collision between the two seemed inevitable, but Fox stood up on his scat and by main force turned his horses into the clevated plilar. The horses were brought to a standstill and the one jammed against a pillar dropped as if shot. The heavy engine passed partly over it and it was instantly killed. Fox was thrown from his seat, but escaped with a bruised wrist. The engine was stopped just as the hook and ladder company whirled around the corner, clearing the engine by a few feet. A collision would probably have cost several lives.

HUSBAND MISSING FORTY-EIGHT YEARS.

MEANWHILE HIS WIFE HAD MARRIED AGAIN

AND BECOME A WIDOW. Schenectady, N. Y. Oct. 12.—When the California gold fever struck the East in 1849. Nicholas Van Vranken, a prosperous farmer, of Niskayuna, was among the adventurers who started West from this vicinity. He left behind a wife and a young son For two or three years the husband and wife corresponded, and then the letters ceased. Fifteen years after her husband's departure, supposing him dead, Mrs. Van Vranken married again. second husband died a few years later.

then she has had a hard struggle for existence.

Unannounced and unexpected, the husband who had left her forty-eight years ago walked into her home last Saturday She welcomed him, and her has made his home with her. He is eighty-one years old, and is no better off than when he went West in 1849.

SAID TO BE HEIRS TO \$3,900,000.

LUCKY WHITAKERS, OF ST. LOUIS, IF THEY GET

THEIR GREAT-GRANDFATHER'S FORTUNE. St. Lou's, Oct. 12.—Travis Whitaker, a young man employed in a commission house in this city, his brother Keeble, and his sisters. Belie and Fan-nie, are heirs to \$3,000,000 left years ago by a great-grandfather, who was in the East Indian trade. A grandfather of the heirs came to this country, settled first in Maryland, and then went to Virginia. When his father died he left no will.
The property became a public trust, and is so yet.
According to Travis Whitaker, his father did not know of the existence of the property until quite rate in life. He then said that his father had received a letter from a firm in London arking for received a letter from a firm in London asking for certain papers, but that they had been destroyed. certain papers, but that they had been destroyed. It was the destruction of the papers that has resulted in the property being so long tied up. The father of the St. Louis Whitakers came to St. Louis when a young man and married a daughter of old Capitain Keeble, who was a ploneer here. The work of securing the property is being conducted by a cousin of the Whitakers named King, who is a wealthy ranchman in Texas. He has a New-York lawyer looking after it.

STREET RAILWAY MEN IN CONVENTION. Niagara Falls, N. Y., Oct. 19.-The sixteenth an-nual convention of the American Street Railway Association was opened in this city this morning. Over four hundred members of the association are present. The meeting was called to order by President Robert McCulloch, and Mayor Hastings made the address of welcome. The papers read this morning were on "Municipal Ownership of Street Rallroads," by P. F. Sullivan, general manager of the Lowelt and Suburban Railway Company, of the Lowelt and Suburban Railway Company, of the Lowelt, Massa, and "Some of the Difficulties Existing in the Construction and Operation of Electric Street Railways," by G. W. Knox, electrical engineer of the Chleago City Railway. During the sfternoon the Entertainment Committee took charge of the visitors. four hundred members of the association are

BIG DOCK AT THE MOUTH OF THE AVON. Bristol, England, Oct. 19.—The Municipal Corporaton voted to expend £1,500,000 in the construction tion voted to expend £1.500,000 in the construction of a dock at the mouth of the River Avon. The dock will be built to accommodate the largest vessels. A special agent is now in the United States negotiating for a steamship line, and he reports a prospect that Boston capitalists may take up the matter.

HOW DO YOU LIKE THE KRELL PIANOS?

PRICE THREE CENTS. WORK 'OF THE CAMPAIGN.

JUSTICE GAYNOR'S DECISION AFFIRMED.

ROBERT A. VAN WYCK ISSUES HIS LETTER AC

CEPTING THE NOMINATION FOR MAYOR-MR. LOW ENTHUSIASTICALLY RE-

CEIVED IN THE BOROUGH

OF THE BRONX. The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday affirmed the decision of Justice Gaynor that the nominating petitions of the Citizens Union were legal and regular. A final decision

is to be obtained from the Court of Appeals. Seth Low was received with enthusiasm in the Borough of the Bronx when he made an address at a mass-meeting at Willis-ave, and One-hundred-and-thirty-third-st. Other speakers at the meeting were State Senator Guy and Henry Welssman

Mayor Strong addressed a well-attended meeting in Brooke's Assembly Rooms, in Broomest., urging the election of Mr. Low for Mayor.

Ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt made brief re plies to statements regarding him made by Henry George and J. Edward Simmons. Henry George also made some additional statements

Robert A. Van Wyck issued his letter, accepting the regular Democratic nomination for Mayor, reiterating many of the statements in the platform of the Democratic City Conven Henry George and Charles W. Dayton made

speeches at Lion Park, One-hundred-and-eighthst. and Columbus-ave., before a large audience of their supporters, and later spoke at another meeting at One-hundred-and-thirtieth-st. and Amsterdam-ave. Mr. Dayton renewed his attacks upon Richard Croker.

LOW IN BRONX BOROUGH. WARMLY GREETED AT A BIG MEETING BEYOND THE HARLEM.

Seth Low extended his personal canvass to the Borough of the Bronx last night. In Brom mer's Union Park Hall at One-hundred-andthirty-third-st, and Willis-ave, he addressed an audience of considerably over a thousand people. The enthusiasm manifested towards Mr. Low, both when he entered the hall, and during his speech, augured well for the Citizens Union movement in the borough over the Harlem. Although he did not reach the meeting until about 9 o'clock, and his turn to speak did not come for an hour later, not a dozen individuals left the hall in the mean

John E. Eustis, the Citizens Union's candidate for President of the Borough of the Bronx, presided and after some preliminary remarks introduced Henry Weissman, secretary of the International Bakers' Union, as the first speaker. Among the other things which Mr. Weiss. man touched was the sympathy which Mr. Low had always displayed for workingmen and movements of the amelloration of labor condi-In strong language, he contrasted Mr. Low's attitude in this respect to the indifference to the real interests of labor shown from time to the by the leaders of the political organiza-

SENATOR GUY'S ADDRESS.

Senator Charles L. Guy followed with vigorous denunciation of the practices and aims of machine political bodies. From his own experience in the Senate, he illustrated how neces sary it was for a representative in the Legislature, if he wished for advancement or preferment, to become the "abject slave and servile tool of the party's boss." Then he declared that political corruption was the outcome of organizations and contrasted the methods and careers of William M. Tweed and J. Y. McKane, machine bosses, to the consistent endeavors of men like Samuel J. Tilden, and Judge William J. Gaynor,

who believed in the duty of common honesty Owing to s me of the earlier speakers having been somewhat extended in their remarks, it was nearly 10 o'clock when Mr. Low rose to address the audience. The reception he met was one of the most cordial and hearty that he has yet had in his canvass. Explaining at the outset the aims which the Citizens Union was seeking to obtain, he remarked that their campaign

was one for progress and for principle. FOR GOOD GOVERNMENT.

"We want to hold on," he continued, "to all that we have gained during the last three years. and we want to carry the standard of good government further shead. In order that we may hope to do that we must uphold the princlples that are at stake and which lie at the very

foundation of good city government." Taking up a remark made by Senator Quay that Tammany, I. successful, would eject Colonel Waring from the Street Cleaning Department, Mr. Low asked why this should happen. It could not be because Colonel Waring had not done his duty. Even Tammany was capable of realizing that he had cleaned the streets. Then was it because, Mr. Low inquired further, he had made his department, from being the laughing stock of the town, one full of selfrespect, and one of which the whole city was proud. "Not at all," unswered Mr. Low,. "but because Tammany Hall believes that the people would sooner have the old sort of thing.

NO PLACE FOR REFORM.

Referring next to the interesting statement of the Tammany candidate for District Attorney. as to the quarter to which he would relegate reform, if he had his way. Mr. Low said with a dryly humorous intonation, "But if that locality were to be reformed it would lose its usefulness. (Loud laughter.) Perhaps, therefore, it is permissible to imagine that Tammany wants to send reform there so that there may be little danger of any Tammany brave going

there in the future." When another outburst of laughter had subsided Mr. Low continued:

"But seriously, I have no doubt that many irritating things have been done in the name of reform-many things, perhaps, which Mayor Strong himself, if he were to be Mayor again, would be glad to remedy. But I think Sengtor Guy was right when he said it would be the height of folly for this city to return deliberately to the state of things from which it revolted three years ago, because in some things it has been disapointed. Mayor Strong has really served the city importantly in ways that will be of enduring benefit, and long after the irritating features of his administration have gone his fame as a man wholly devoted to the service of the city of New-York will prove brighter

and brighter. (Cheers.) "If one were to act as Tammany asks us to act it would be like the invalid, who, chafing under the restraints of convalescence and the diet imposed for his own good, should deliberately ask for a relapse, instead of praying for the complete health which would take him out of all his troubles. And this is what the Citisens Union aims to procure for the city, so far as it is possible to do it through the efforts of any man; to take advantage of and hold fast to all that has been good during the last three years, to learn from the mistakes of those years. up a government that would be for the future good of the city, but not to go back to the state of things from which New-York emerged three

years ago." (Cheers.) Mr. Low then at some length proceeded to